Electrict lights have been largely in-

A bloody conflict is said to be in progress in Nevada between the Washoe and Piute Indians.

Notice of reduction of wages in De-cember has been posted on the steel-mills at Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Jay Gould's latest purchase was an acre in Woodlawn cemetery, covering an entire hill for \$40,000.

A dividend of 6 per cent. has been de-clared on the preferred stock of the

The Canadian Pacific company has voted to raise the capital stock from \$15,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, who died Sunday at Hamilton, Ohio, served sev-eral terms in congress, and as minister to Mexico under President Johnson. Dr. C. C. Cox, formerly commissioner of pensions, a man of fine literary attainments died in Washington Satur-

A criminal was publicly beheaded in Copenhagen in a manner so bungling as to arouse the people to deep indigna-

In Paris, Monday, Gambetta shot himself in the hand while toying with

a revolver. A bronze statue of John Bridge, a Puritan, was unveiled Tuesday at Cam-bridge, Massachusetts, where he flour-ished as a leading spirit in 1630.

Jealousy caused John Mueller, a prominent German of Allegheny City to kill his wife and himself with a ra-

Mrs. Senters, of Chattanooga, has be come a maniac over the sentence of her son to the penitentiary for horse-steal

General A. S. Herron, member of congress-elect for the Sixth district of Louisiana, died of heart disease at Ba-

ton Rouge.
Colgate Hoyt, of New York, has been appointed government director of the Union Pacific road, to succeed ex-Senator Spencer. A constable in Carroll county, Mary-

land, killed one burglar and captured two others who murdered a merchant at Reistestown while robbing his store. The Russian police have arrested 180 students for revolutionary demonstra-

tions. Troops fired into a gathering at Kazan university, and killed three. J. R. Walcott, of Minneapolis, repre-

senting a large amount of capital, has purchased four million acres of land in Texas for grazing purposes. Miss Mattie Chrisman, the daughter of a physician of Little Rock, took a

dose of strychnine in mistake for qui-nine, and died in convulsions. Hon. Lot. M. Morrill, of Maine, has

Hon. Lot. M. Morrill, or Maine, has abandoned hope of regaining his health. He is afflicted with chronic gastritis, and lives almost wholly upon milk.

General McClellan will take up his residence in Washington for the winter, greatly to the regret of society people in New York.

The Edgar Thomson steel-works at Pittsburgh is to notify its 2,500 employes of a reduction of wages in all departments in January.

Philip D. Bonnett, a resident of San

Antonio for thirty-six years, the first man to raise the union flag in Texas af-ter the war, died Friday.

The German government has pro-hibited the importation of American pork after the expiration of this month. The exports from New York have for some time been very light. Friends of Hemingway, the fire-bug of Coldwater, Michigan, who is serving

a term of nine years in state prison, have obtained signatures for a pardon covering 250 feet of paper.

A colored resident has brought suit against the city of Owensboro, Kentucky, because his children are debar-

red from attending the public schools for white pupils.

The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph

company was refused permission to erect poles in the streets of Washing-ton, and was advised to try the underground system. The directors of the Louisville cotton exposition have elected B. Dupont president. The sum of \$300,000 will be

raised, and extensive buildings will at once be commenced. The condition of the money market

in New York inspired Secretary Folger to order the redemption of 10,000,000 in bonds per week, without rebate of interest. The congressional committee on the

needs of the Mississippi river went down to the jetties, where soundings showed a depth of twenty-eight to six-ty-four feet. A contract has been let for the con-

struction of a suspension bridge across Niagara river, below the falls, for the use of the Canada Southern road, to be completed next August. A tract of 2,500 acres in Logan coun-

ty, Arkansas, has been purchased by residents of Peoria, at \$1 25 per acre, and it is intended to colonize twenty families from Illinois next spring.

Gladstone stated in parliament that the cost of the Egyptian campaign ag-gregated £3,500,000 up to October 1, since which date the expense has been borne by Egypt.

W. L. Fawcett, once prominent in journalistic circles in Chicago, has ta-ken the chair of the late N. F. Whit-ing as financial editor of the New York In the district court at Omaha, Rev.

Mr. Rockwell was convicted of using the mails with intent to defraud. He obtained subscriptions to books and papers which he never sent. O. J. Goldrick, a pioneer of Colorado,

died in Denver, Sunday, of pneumonia. He established the first school in that city, and was prominent in journalistic circles.

In the United States court at Omaha F. E. Clary, formerly postmaster at Sidney, was convicted of making false returns as to the arrival of mails, and

Admiral Strong, retired, died at Co-lumbia, South Carolina, from hemor-rhage of the lungs. For some time he had been confined to a wheel-chair with

The postmaster general has signed a contract with George Ebrlich, of St. Louis, for a combination letter sheet, envelope, and stamp, to be sold for three cents at all postoffices after Jan-

In delivering his last lecture as a pro-fessor at Harvard, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was presented by the students with a cup bearing an appropriate couplet from his writings. His chair is to be taken by Dr. Thomas Dwight. F. A. Wardell, a famous detective

em_goved by the pension bureau, whose aeld of labor has for two years been the Detroit district, is charged with having forged the signature of Pension Agent Post to notes aggregating \$1,800.

Trains on the Pittsburg and Southern road have lately been run by telephone, the result being a collision Tuesday which wrecked both engines, maimed Conductor Berry, and injured several passengers.

Work on the Hudson river tunnel has been suspended for lack of funds, after the expenditure of \$940,000. Colonel Haskin thinks that with \$1,500,000 more the enterprise can be completed in eighteen months.

The president and cabinet are said to be in favor of a reduction of taxes on tobacco and whisky and the abolition of all other internal revenue duties, bringing down the receipts to \$100,-

ooo,000 per annum.

Mr. Gladstone has announced that the arrears-of-rent bill had proven a failure, and he desired it known that the government did not intend to present a measure to extend the period for the payment of the rent of 1881.

Eastern capitalists have recently purchased large quantities of timber land in Breathitt and Rowan counties, Kentucky, and will erect mills to cut white oak for ship-building. The prices paid range from \$5 to \$10 per acre.

It is predicted at Washington that Judge French is to be removed from the assistant secretaryship of the treas-ury, having been the object of attacks from manufacturers dissatisfied with his tariff rulings his tariff rulings.

The Garfield fair at Washington was The Garfield fair at Washington was opened in fine style by President Arthur, and sales of goods commenced at once. The Kansas booth is decorated with grains and fruits. Mrs. Logan has charge of the Illinois display.

The wife of Engineer Melville and her brother went Saturday evening to the residence of Mr. Cappell, in Brooklyn, and forcibly took away her daughter Maude, who had been left there by the hero of the Jeannette.

the hero of the Jeannette.

Leading citizens of Boston, appreciating the lack of storehouses for grain in filling orders for Europe, have determined to subscribe \$250,000 to erect the requisite buildings and purchase wheat and corn in large quantities.

chase wheat and corn in large quantities.

Officials in Ireland report a probability of great distress this winter in the districts of Sligo, Swinford, and Galway, through the short potato crop and lack of employment. Much destitution is apparent in West Clare and Conneaght Connaught.

A great panic was caused at Monaco by the explosion of a dynamite cart-ridge at the entrance to the Monte Carlo gambling saloon, One official was wounded. An Italian is in custody for connection with the crime.

Commissioner Raum reports the net receipts of internal revenue for the year at \$138,884,090, of which amount Illinois paid 20 per cent. Distilled spirits contributed \$69,873,408, and to-bacco \$47,384,023.

Colonel E. D. Fenn, of Nevada, Iowa, has for six months been confined to his house from injuries received.

to his house from injuries received from an open sewer at Des Moines, and is about to bring suit against that city for \$7,500 damages.

Le Moyne's crematory at Washington, Pennsylvania, was first put in use six years ago, and has served to reduce fifteen bodies to ashes. The last corpse placed in the furnace was that of L. Ehrhart, an aged physician of Allegheny City, who left a request to be

Only the family and physicians of Hon. Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana, are admitted to his room, his health hav-ing slowly failed since the summer days. Hon. John Dement, of Dixon, Illinois, now 78 years of age, is seriously ill with

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, a temperance and woman-suffrage leader of Indiana, has brought suit for \$10,000 for slander against Chief of Police Mondler, of Lafayette, for stating that she spent some hours of a Sunday night in the home of Captain W. D. Wallace.

Secretary Folger steps to the front once more and offers to buy \$10,000,000 of uncalled bonds, without rebate, at any time previous to March 1. Foreign exchange at New York is now 484½, a price which will probably bring about importations of gold. about importations of gold.

William Wright and wife, residing near St. Louis, heard the report of a gun in their house while they were at work in a field. They soon discovered that their 6-year old son had playfully drawn a loaded shot-gun upon his younger sister, actually blowing away

W. D. Hoyt, a telegraph operator at Leavenworth, quarreled over the wire with Mr. Bailey, Union Pacific train-dispatcher at Lawrence. The latter re-fused to retract an offensive remark, and Hoyt traveled to Lawrence and shot him in the breast.

A sister of Buffalo Bill tried to re-A sister of Buffalo Bill tried to re-cover a tract of land near Cleveland, on the ground that the deed was obtained by illegal methods—a plea by which the Cody family hoped to secure a valuable tract on Euclid avenue. Judge McKin-ney decided that the woman had not even the shadow of a claim.

Hale Forsyth, a coal-miner at Belleview, Pennsylvania, borrowed some dynamite at a quarry with which to kill fish. Ignorant of its power, he placed it in the oven in his kitchen. Soon afterward his house was blown to fragments, two children were killed, and his wife was fatally injured. A shooting affray between two well-known business men of St. Louis took place about midnight Tuesday in close proximity to a house of assignation, one of them being in company with the wife of the other. The police dare not give names, but prominent society people are said to be involved.

Frank James was taken from the fail

Frank James was taken from the jail at Independence to Kansas City Monday by Deputy Marshal Keshlear, and in the afternoon was arrainged in the criminal court, where he pleaded not guilty to the robbery of the Independence bank and the murder of Detective Witcher. His trial was set for January 22, and he was taken back to Independence by the evening train.

In obedience to public sentiment at

In obedience to public sentiment at Pittsburgh, after a long struggle, the councils granted to a local company a charter for a double-track railway from the heart of the city to the eastern limits, presumably in the interest of Vanderbilt. Mayor Lyon has vetoed the ordinance, charging that its passage was secured by bribery.

In regard to the systematic robbing

In regard to the systematic robbing of mails in Colorado, a Denverdispatch says there is no doubt that drafts and postal orders aggregating \$600.000 have been taken from the pouches within the past year, while the loss of currency can not be estimated. The more recent thefts occurred October 2, 17, and 31, and November 7.

The Dominian minister of customs has imposed upon the Pullman Car company fines aggregating \$15,000 fcr introducing supplies and littings from the United States without notifying the revenue officers. The government received its information from conductors who had been dismissed for peculation. peculation.

The Garfield monument fair at Wash The Garfield monument fair at Wash ington was Saturday opened by President Arthur. The managers have expended \$18,000 in placing exhibits in proper shape. Nearly all the states have displays, and the Chinese, Japanese, and British legations have loaned precious articles. The rotunda of the capitol is devoted exclusively to art.

capitol is devoted exclusively to art.

The will of Thurlow Weed was drawn by Frederick W. Seward two years ago. It covers property estimated at about \$1,000,000, chiefly in railroad and government bonds, which he bequeathed in equal shares to three children and six grandchildren, after giving Miss Harriet A. Weed the Twelfth street residence and library.

A delegation of Kentucky distillers came to Chicago Friday and induced the Western Export association to agree to send Dr. Rush to Washington this winter to lobby for an extension of the bonded period on whisky. Secretary Folger regards the measure as a fraud upon the government, but Commissioner Raum has given it his inderseioner Raum has given it his indorsement.

After throwing out the parishes of Assumption and St. Mary, the Louisi-ana canvassers report 2,000 majority for William Pitt Kellogg for congress for the Third district. Governor Mc-Enery refuses to issue a certificate of election, on the ground of Kellogg's non-residence in the state, and has given him until Monday to submit evi-

After a protracted meeting of the directors of the Omahaline in New York,
Tuesday morning, it was agreed that a
conference of representatives of four
roads be held. Accordingly, Messrs.
Keep, Hughitt, Milbank, Porter. Bishop, and Dows met and discussed the
situation until 5 o'clock, when it was
decided to hold another session in Chidecided to hold another session in Chi-cago next Saturday. Mr. Keep states that the conference led to no change in the situation.

Dan Van Wagenen recently escaped for the second time from the house of correction at Ionia, Michigan, in com-pany with Dan Root. The father of the former is a reputable coal merchant in Chicago, and an express package sent by him to Holland, Michigan, led to the recapture of the convicts by Chicago detectives. Van Wagenen is under sentence for forty-five years nearly murdering a farmer near Kala-mazoo. An hour before his escape he made a touching prayer in the prison chapel.

On the recommendation of Attorney General Brewster, President Arthur has removed Charles E. Henry, mar-shal of the District of Columbia; D. B. shal of the District of Columbia; D. B. Ainger, postmaster of Washington, and his assistant, Myron M. Parker, M. D. Helm, foreman of the Congressional Record, and George E. Spencer, government director of the Union Pacific road, and their successors will be appointed immediately. The parties named interfered with the ends of justice in the star-route trials. It is said that S. P. Rounds is in danger of losthat S. P. Rounds is in danger of los-ing his position as public printer.

Dr. J. H. Rauch, of the Illinois board of health, had his attention drawn to-ward the operations of the Bellevue Medical college, of Massachusetts, and succeeded in having two tickets and a diploma sent to a fictitious person with a bill for \$150. The postal authorities have been asked to forbid the use of the mails by the concern. The president of the college is Dr. Rufus King Noyes, a graduate of Dartmouth, who claims to have been imposed upon. Dr. C. J. Eastman, the dean, told a Boston reporter that if he began studying now he could have a diploma by January.

President Keep, of the Northwestern road, proposed to the St. Paul, Rock Island, and Omaha managers a restoration of tariff rates Tuesday, and a set-tlement of differences at Chicago by agreement or arbitration. Julius Wads-worth gave his assent for the St. Paul road and Hugh Riddle for the Rock Island. President Porter, of the Omaha line, replied that the first question to be decided was that of territorial rights, on which he was willing to ne-gotiate in New York. An afternoon paper announced the transfer of the Chippewa Valley road to the St. Paul for \$1,675,000 in bonds, whereupon Mr. Porter retired from all negotiations for peace, alleging another invasion of his

territory.

Just after the murder of Detective Just after the murder of Detective Cox in Dublin, Saturday night, seven judges who had been dining together in Mountjoy square passed the spot, and the police now believe that the assassins lay in wait for them. A man leaped from a car in Frederick street, yesterday, and inflicted fatal wounds with a sword upon Dennis Field, a juror in the case of a murderer recently executed. A bailiff named Mellon, while serving a writ in Gardiner street, received a shot in the head. A mob received a shot in the head. A mob fiercely attacked the Jervis street hospital, evidently with the object of remov-ing Dolan, who killed Detective Cox, but the police scattered the rioters.
Mr. Trevelyan stated in parliament
Monday that the conflict between the
police of Dublin and organized lawlessness seemed to have been inaugurated, and the government would use all its resources to suppress disorder.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The criminal court, having little faith in the reported illness of Bigelow, the bank embezzler, ordered his sureties to produce him in court under penalty of forfeiture of the bond. He was accordingly carried before the judge in the arms of his bondsmen, placed on a lounge and covered with blankets, in care of his physician, and lay with his eyes closed. The clerk went to his side and informed him of the nature of thirteen indictments against him, to which he pleaded not guilty. When he had been replaced in his carriage he was arrested for embezzlement and forced back to the court-room, to give bail. His physician predicts that death will follow the exposure and excitement.

be complaining that the certificates can only be obtained by depositing their value in making the clearing houses of Philindelphia and Baltimore have asked for a new kind of gold certificate, one payable to bearer. Treasurer Giffillan objects to this that it requires the government to keep the gold and to be responsible for the certificates and their presentation by the proper parties.

PRINTING AND ENGRAVING REPORT.

The annual report of Col. Irish, chief of the bureau of printing and engraving, shows that during the year there were completed and delivered 7,041,105 sheets of sates and securities of the face value of \$309,857,700; 24,351,459 sheets of internal revenue and customs eight stamps, containing 987,221,156 stamps and 649,919 sheets of checks, drafts, etc. The aggregate expenditures for the year were \$635,755. Of this amount there was expended in the execution of the work of the various bureaus of the treasury department and other departments, and reimbursed by them from the proper appropriations under their control, \$588,950. The aggregate expenditures of the year over that of the preceding year, deducting from the expenditures of that year the amounts paid for paper and expenses thereon, which this year were paid from a separate appropriation, was little less than 13 per cent. The increase in deliveries was a little over 20 per cent., and the increase in the number of employes about 10 per cent. At the close of the year the regular force of the bureau consisted of about one thousand employes.

PUBLIC LANDS. PRINTING AND ENGRAVING REPORT.

PUBLIC LANDS.

In deciding the case of Sipchen vs. Ross, the interior department held that public land which had been reduced in price to \$1,25 must be offered at public auction at that rate before being open to preemption. The decision is applied principally to the valuable iron lands in Michigan, within the granted limits of the Marquette and State Line railroad and joint limits of that road, upon which a number of preemption entries had been made before the land was offered at a reduced rate. It now appears the decision gave rise to much alarm among settlers in that section, of which speculators were quick to avail themselves. Upon these representations, and in consideration of the fact that the bill is pending before congress to rectify the defect in these entries, the secretary of the interior has directed the commissioner of the general land office to suspend action in all cases similar to that of Sipchen v. Ross, and properly notify the receivers and registers.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE PRINTING BUREAU. PUBLIC LANDS.

It is reported that Public Printer Rounds proposes to recommend to congress the establishment, in connection with the government printing office, of an engraving and photo-lithographing establishment. Many of the large publications of the government nowadays contain many illustrations. These litustrations are sent down to the printing office with manuscript and the public printer is expected to have them in the books when they are published. But he has no facilities for the purpose and has to give such work by contract to private firms. The public printer is said to believe that he could do the work himself, if congress would give him proper means, more quick-BUREAU. could do the work himself, if congress would give him proper means, more quickly and more cheaply than private contractors. He complains, it is said, that sometimes he is obliged to delay a book because the illustrations are not forthcoming, and that, when they are received, they have cost him more than he thinks they are worth.

The Mississippi river commission will be in session here next week, at the room of In session here next week, at the room of the house committee on territories. Mr. Burrows, the chairman, and Mr. Hiscock arrived Wednesday. Mr. Hazleton is here and the others are on the way. Neither of these gentlemen will submit to the interviewing process, but after talking with them it is neither wild nor unreasonable to predict that there will be a majority report against the adoption of the plan of the Mississippi river commission. It is tolerably clear that these northern men who went down there and looked the land and water over do not believe that they can be kept from occasional disastrous conflicts by anything the hand of man can do. They do not believe, if one may venture to guess at their thing the hand of man can do. They do not believe, if one may venture to guess at their views, in spending three or four hundred millions on a theory, with some doubts at the outset as to whether the levee plan can ever be made effective. The hearing of statements will be continued, and river men will be summoned before the committee.—Carlisle, of Kentucky, is in an uncomfortable fix on this committee. Everything he has ever said about the Mississippi river improvements has put him on the side of the majority, supposing the majority will report against the levee plan, but there are all the valley democrats and the Texas men, over sixty votes in all, favoring the plan of the valley democrats and the Texas men, over sixty votes in all, favoring the plan of the standing commission. Should be go with the minority, thus going back on his previously expressed opinions, the chances are that he would find as bad a setback in other quarters. Looking at the matter all around it may be said that it was decidedly unfortunate for Carlisle that he was put on that committee. committee.

Secretary Folger's efforts to relieve the New York money market, though heroic, are futile. Not satisfied with offering to redeem \$10,000,000 a week of \$53,000,000 of bonds under the last three calls without rebate of interest, he immediately thereafter offered to redeem \$10,000,000 of uncalled bonds at sight without rebate. These unions was a supersistence of the second supersistence of the onered to reacem \$10,000,000 of uncaried bonds at sight without rebate. These unusual measures were predicated on an alleged great stringency in the New York money market, the secretary's theory being that the bondholders in New York were extremely anxious to realize on their bonds, and that the commercial interests of the country imperatively demanded that they should be induced to do so. And yet under the secretary's last offer only about \$1,000,000 of bonds have been surrendered. This looks as though the stringency had been greatly exaggerated. Officials who have been in the treasury a good deal longer than Judge Folger, and whose minds are not so oppressed as his with the vast importance of the New York stock board, speak contemptuously of the scare successfully gotten up in New York, and say that these stringencies are generally very much fully gotten up in New York, and say that these stringencies are generally very much exaggerated. One reason for this is that it is the people who want money easier who make the appeals to the treasury. The action of the secretary of the treasury this time was based on the wildest kind of telegrams from some prominent operators to whom it was very important that prices should advance. As the secretary has thus far been only partially successful in getting people to give up their bonds and take money, it remains to be seen what inducements he will next offer to persuade the New York money market to allow itself to be relaxed.

PROPOSED REDUCTION.

him in court under penalty of forfeiture of the bond. He was accordingly carried before the judge in the arms of his bondsmen, placed on a lounge and covered with blank, ets, in care of his physician, and lay with his eyes closed. The clerk went to his side and informed him of the nature of thirteen indictments against him, to which he pleaded not guilty. When he had been replaced in his carriage he was arrested for embezzlement and forced back to the court-room, to give bail. His physician predicts that death will follow the exposure and excitement.

ARTESIAN WELLS FOR IRRIGATION.

The two artesian wells which the commissioner of agriculture has contracted for in Colorado are located, one 112 miles costs of Denver and the other 148 miles southwest of it. The entire success of irrigation by the artesian wells at Humboldt, Nev., encourages hopes that the experiments will be entirely successful. Le Duc's artesian well was a failure, but there was a fatality about everything he undertook. He selected for the place for an artesian well the highest point of a divide, where he would have the farthest to dig, even if water was naturally running from instead of running to.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

The demand for gold certificates has ceased entirely and the department series of certificates are not yet ready for delivery. The cheap-monay men will naturally stimates of the commissioner of internal revenue will yield, according to the estimates of the commissioner of internal revenue will yield, according to the estimates of the commissioner.

per annum. Any further reduction of in-ternal revenue than that proposed, it is held, would compel the government to rely almost entirely upon import duties for the necessary income, and would render any revision or reduction of tariff duties danger-ous, if not impossible. The president is firmly opposed to the adoption of any policy that would create such a contingency, and will in his forthcoming message urge upon congress the importance of an immediate revision of the tariff with a view to reduc-ing the aggregate income of the government to such an amount as is absolutely required to meet the interest on the public debt and the current and ordinary expenses of the the current and ordinary expenses of the

INTERNAL REVENUE.

the current and ordinary expenses of the government.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report of Gen. Raum, commissioner of internal revenue, shows net receipts for the fiscal year 1881-82 of \$133,884,090 97. The leading items are as follows: Distilled spirits, 169,873,408; tobacco \$47,884,023; fermented liquors, \$16,183,920; banks and bankers, \$5,208,717. Of the total Illinois paid 698,231,990, or 20 per cent., as follows: Distilled spirits \$23,947,896; tobacco, \$2,808,875; fermented liquors \$997,603; banks and bankers, \$425,662. Illinois paid over 34 per cent. of the spirits tax last year. The state paid 35 per cent. in 1876, the percentage falling to 30 per cent. in 1876, the percentage falling to 30 per cent. in 1876, the percentage falling to 30 per cent. in 1876, one contributed last year 19, and Kentucky 12 per cent. of the spirits tax. Of the tobacco tax last year Illinois paid 6, New York 20, and Virginia 12 per cent. In fermented liquors Illinois ranked fifth. New York paying 32, Pennsylvania 10, Ohio 9, Wisconsin 7, and Illinois 6 per cent. In the tax on banks and bankers Illinois ranked third, New York paying 35, Pennsylvania 9, and Illinois 8 per cent. The retail liquor tax (not the retail beer tax) was paid by 11,915 persons in Illinois, 4,711 in Iowa, and 5,600 in Wisconsin. In the spirits tax the state that comes next after Illinois, is Ohio, which paid \$13,-000,000; but one Illinois district—the Fourth—paid that amount. New York paid \$9,-00,000 of tobacco tax, and Illinois, with a little less than \$2,900,000, followed that state, and then Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Missouri. The gross revenue has grown from \$41,000,000. Less certain deductions last year, the aggregate amount of internal revenue collected is \$2,942,823,080. If the figures for the distilled spirits are reliable the production fluctuates widely. The manufacture appears to have risen rapidly to 78,000,000 gallons in 1870, and then fallen to 50,000,000 gallons in 1870, and then fallen to 50,000,000 gallons in 1878, since which time it

time it has risen to nearly 72,000,000 gallons last year.

In cigars, cigarettes, and beer there is a constant and remarkable rapid increase.—
The number of cigars on which tax was paid fell from 1,900,000,000 in 1875 to 1,800,000,000 in 1877, and since then has risen rapidly, the figures for the last four years being as follows:1879, 2,019,000,000; 1889, 2,367,000,000; 1881, 2,682,000,000; 1882, 2,367,000,000.
The cigarette growth has increased even more rapidly. In 1809 1,500,000 were reported. In 1875 40,001,000 were reported and the number in the last four years are as follows: 1879, 238,000,000; 1880, 468,000,000; 1881, 567,000,000; 1882, 554,00,000.
This is the first case of a reduction and it is not large enough to be very encouraging.—The fermented liquor output was 113,000,000 gallons in 1805, 443,000,000 in 1881, and 525,000,000 in 1881, ATHUNDERBOLT.

The formented fiquor output was 113,000,000 gallons in 1805, 413,000,000 in 1880, 443,000,000 in 1881, and 525,000,000 in 1882.

A THUNDERBOLT.

A thunderbolt has fallen upon the starroute defendants, and the Government has at last given undoubted evidence that it is very much in earnest in the prosecution.—The President late Saturday afternoon ordered the summary dismissal from office of Henry, United States Marshal of the District; Ainger, Postmaster of Washington; Parker, Assistant-Postmaster; Spencer, Government Director; and Helm, foreman of the Record at the Government Printing-Office. The reasons for these several removals are set forth at length in the letters of Special-Counsel George Bliss and of Attorney-General Brewster to the President. Briefly stated, the charges made by the Administration against these officials are these; that all of them have obstructed the administration of justice in these cases, either by direct aid or by public expressions of sympathy. As to Marshal Henry, the accusation is this; that, at an interview in Cleveland during the progress of the starroute trial, he indulged in gross abuse of Mr. Bliss, special counsel for the United States, and declared that the Government had no case; that throughout the progress of the trial he expressed sympathy with some of the defendants, particularly with Dorsey, who was a resident of his own section in Ohio, and that he, when the panel from which the jury was drawn was exhausted, so arranged it that talesman who would be satisfactory to the defense were chosen. As to postmaster Ainger, the charge is that he, with Assistant-Postmaster Parker, was impugned by two post-office inspectors as to the certification of bogus bonds in the star-route cases, and that whether these acts were true or not the fact ter Parker, was impugned by two post-office inspectors as to the certification of bogus bonds in the star-route cases, and that whether these acts were true or not the fact that Mr. Ainger is the proprietor of a newspaper in Michigan, and that during the last trial he wrote to his paper over his own signature denouncing the officers who had instituted the prosecution, and declaring that the Government had no case, is regarded a sufficient cause for his removal. As to Helm, the fact that he is the business manager of the Critic, which has been virulent in its abuse of the Government prosecution, and of all who approve it, is considered sufficient cause for his removal from the position of foreman of Government printing.—Ex-Senator Spencer's refusal to obey the summons of the court is assigned as the cause for his removal. These removals, announced just after dark, were a great local sensation, the Star, which is carnest in its opposition to the star-route defense, printing an extra. The letter of George Bliss and that of the Attorney-General were the subject of discussion at the Cabinet meetings during the week. At the meeting Saturday it was unanimously resolved that the Attorney-General should be sustained in the position he had taken.

The basis for all soaps is either

The basis for all soaps is either The basis for all soaps is either grease, tallow or oil, grease being the least desirable, as it does not yield as good as tallow or oil. The latter is far superior to either of the other two. Grease is made from the fat of animals that have died, the refuse of kitchens, and other offal. Tallow is made from the fresh fat of sheep and cattle, and therefore is not so objectionable or dangerous as grease. Oils suitable for therefore is not so objectionable or dangerous as grease. Oils suitable for

The teamster's little joke-"I can't make my team stir."

It gives a man a vivid conception of the hallowness of all earthly things when he sees the commander of a bar-ber shop with a head as barren as the bottom of a wash bowl, and then reads his name on a bottle of hair invigorator warranted to produce hyperion curls on a bald head in three months.

"What's the crowd about?" queried a stranger, as he noticed a stream of visitors going into a fashionable residence.
"It's a silver wedding," obligingly replied his informant. "What's a silver weddin?" "Why, a chap's been married twenty-five times, and he is a celebratin' of it."

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Higher; Nov., 94½@94½e; Dec., 94½@94½e; the year, 94½@94½e; Cons.—Lower; November, 66½@67½e; the year, 59½@59½e; Jan. 53@53½e.

OATS.—Higher; November, 87½@38½e; Dec., 35½@35½e; the year, 85½@35½e; the year, 55c.

Provisions.—Mess Pork lower; Nov., 516.72½@16.87½; December, \$16.65@16.87½; the year, \$16.65@16.87½; Lard—Steady; November sold at \$11.00@11.12½; Dec., \$10.39@10.47½; the year, \$10.30@10.47½ (CATTLE.—Market firm. We quote: Fancy heavy export steers. \$6.25@6.50 Choice fat steers. \$5.50@5.75 Good do. \$5.00@5.25 Medium grade steers. \$.50@5.75 Fair to medium steers. \$.50@4.35 Hogs.—Market firm. Sales ranged from \$6.15@6.55 for light packing and shipping; \$6.15@6.55 for heavy packing, and from \$6.15@6.55 for heavy packing and \$6.15@6.55 for heavy packing.

So. 1500.59 for fair to choice smooth heavy shipping lots.

EUTTER.—Steady and firm. We quote: Choice to Fancy Creamery at 35a57c ₱ ₺; ordinary to good do. 25a53c; good to fance; Dairy at 27a52c; common to fair do. 20a25c; Ladle-packed, 15a16c; packing stock at 12 13c; Grease, 9a11c.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.—Higher; No. 2 Nov., \$1.09\(\chi_1.09\(\chi_2\); December, \$1.08\(\chi_0\)(@1.10; January, \$1.12\(\chi_0\)(@1.12\(\chi_1\). Conn.—Quiet; Mixed Western Spot, 70c@\$1.09.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR.—Market quiet; Family, \$4.40@
4.75. Wheat—Firm: No. 2 Red Winter,
99\c@\$1.00. Corn.—Lower; No. 2 Mixed,
71\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Oats.—Higher; No. 2 Mixed, 40c.
RYE.—Quiet; No. 2 Fall, 63c. Provisions—
—Pork dull at \$17.50. Lard quiet at \$11.00.—
Bulk Meats firm; Clear sides \$7.00@9.50.—
Bacon dull; Clear sides \$13.75.

MILWAUKEE. WHEAT.—Lower; November, 94%c; December, 95c; January, 95%c; No. 3, 78%c. Corn.—Lower at 68c for No. 2. OATS.—Firm; No. 2 White, 384c. Rye.—Higher; 58c No. 1. Barley.—Lower at 75c for No. 2.

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT.—Higher: No. 2 Red Nov., 94% 95% c; December, 25% 95% c; Jan., 97%.
Cohn.—Higher: November, 62% 968c; the year, 83% 954% c; Jan., 49% 969% c. OATS—Higher: Nov., 36@36% c; Dec., 34% 935 c; the year 34% 934% c. RYR—Lower at 56% c. Barley.—Steady at 50@36c. Provisions.—Pork lower at 517.25. Dry Salt Meats quiet at \$7.00, 9.75, 10.00. Bacon steady at \$9.25, 13.00, 13.12%. Land lower; \$11.25. Hogs—Higher; Yorkers, \$5.60@5.85; butchers' to best heavy, \$6.20@6.40.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.
FLOUR.—Quiet: Western Superfine, \$3.56
@4.00; do. extra, \$4.28@4.75; Family, \$4.87
@6.00. WHEAT—Western lower: No. 2
Winter Red Spot and Nov., \$1.07½@1.07½
December, \$1.07½@1.07; January, \$1.09½@1
1.09½. Corn.—Western higher; Mixed Spot
and November, \$82@83½c; December, 64½@
65c. OATS.—Higher; Western White,
43@45c; Mixed do. 40@41. RYE—Higher
at 64@67c. 65c. OA7 43@45c: M at 64@67c.

Wool.—In fair demand; Ohio and Pemsylvania extra 40a445c; Michigan extra fleeces, 38a39c; No. 1 fleeces, 42a48c; combined delaine do., 43a48c; unwashed do. 17a

Owosso Church Directory.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Mason and

Hall streets.
SERVICES—Strinday, Preaching at 10130 a. m.,
md 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m.
Prayer Meeting, Thursday, at 7:30 p. m. Covenant Meeting Saturday, at 7 pp. m. Covenant Meeting Saturday, before the first Sunday of each month, at 7; up p m. Seats free A cordial welcome extended to all. T. S. Leonard, Pastor. Residence Park street, north of Goodhue.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Washington street corner of Williams.

SERIVICES—Sunday morning, at 10130, evening at 7130 Sunday School at 12 m.

Prayer Meeting, Thursday evening, at 7130.

Lester B. Platt, Pastor.

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Fayette Square Rev. B. F. Matrau, Rector. Residence, the Rectory corner Park and Good hue streets.

Services Sunday, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School at 12 m.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL, ZION CHURCH, Williams street, corner of Park.
Rev. John M. Fuchs, Fastor. Residence, Williams street next to the church.
Services Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School immediately after morning services.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. GERMAN LUTHERAN, Washington street, cor-

ner Williams.

Preaching every Sunday at 10130 a.m. and 7139
p. m. Sunday School after morning services.

Rev. Frederick Meyer, Pastor. Residence, Williams street, next to the church METHODIST EPISCOPAL, corner Washington

ton street, north soap are palm, cocoanut, cotton-seed ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, West Main and olive oil. street.
Rev. James Wheeler. Pastor. Residence, Main street, third house west of the church.
Services, every other Sunday, First Mass at Eyo a. m. High Mass at 10390 a. m. Sunday School a 13 m. On the alternate Sunday Mass at 8 a. m.

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